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maturing manhood* in the first volume, as a background for the picture of the fifteen years—from forty-nine to sixty-four—here given us. We postpone our fuller notice of the work till the appearance of the next—undoubtedly the last—volume.

28. — *Colonial Schemes of Popham and Gorges. Speech of JOHN WINGATE THORNTON, ESQ., at the Fort Popham Celebration, August 29, 1862, under the Auspices of the Maine Historical Society.* Boston. 1863. 8vo. pp. 20.

IN August, 1607, a company of Englishmen landed near the mouth of the Kennebec, with the view of establishing a colony there; but after enduring the hardships of a single winter, they returned in the vessels that brought them supplies. It was at the celebration of this abortive attempt at colonization, that Mr. Thornton delivered the speech of which we have given the title. His speech is rather in keeping with truth and fact, than with the expectations of those who invited him. He reminds them that this was not the first, but the second attempt at New England colonization; that this, as it brought to the shores of the New World only men without families, lacked the very elements of a permanent settlement; and that there was no reason in the nature of the case why a rightly conducted enterprise of that kind might not then and there have succeeded. He gives the good people of Maine, however, adequate ground for gratitude at the retreat of this company from the soil, inasmuch as they were not such men as it would have been pleasant to recognize as ancestors. The chief patron of this enterprise was Chief Justice Popham, of whom his biographer says, that "he not only punished malefactors, but provided for them, and first set up the discovery of *New England*, to maintain and employ those that could not live honestly in the *Old*." Mr. Thornton, after citing these facts, goes on to illustrate the grounds of success in the case of the Plymouth pilgrims, as contrasted with the causes of the several failures of attempts to colonize New England in the earlier years of the seventeenth century. The speech is able, pointed, and pithy, and the notes appended to it fully sustain Mr. Thornton's reputation as an antiquary. But we doubt whether it was well for him to make the speech when and where he did. The gentlemen who assembled at Fort Popham had an undoubted right to celebrate what they deemed an important historical event in their own way; and if they saw fit, at this distance of time, to ignore the damaged morality of the persons connected with that event, it was hardly courteous in their guests to call up unsavory facts and unpleasant memories.